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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Military, Economic, and Political
Information on Lvov

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A 16+page report on Lvov

The report includes the following
subjects:

- a. Military installation on the left side of ulitsa Lenina extended, on the grounds of a hilly and wooded terrain called Chortivska Skala (Devil's Rock). Air Force and communications units are stationed there. There are underground and aboveground constructions, and the area is strictly guarded.
- b. New settlements along the road to Vinniki (N 49-49, E 24-08).
- c. House numbering system.
- d. A list of old and new street names.
- e. Transportation routes.
- f. Anti-Soviet jokes.
- g. Economic and political situation.
- h. Relationship between Ukrainians and Russians.
- i. Western radio broadcasts.

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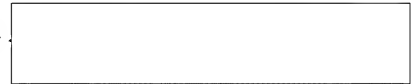
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**Chortivska Skala (Devil's Rock)
Military Installation**

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 there is a large and a very well guarded military installation on the grounds of a hilly and wooded terrain which has the name Chortivska Skala. This military installation is located on the left side of the road leading from Lviv to Vynnyky. The road to Vynnyky is Lenina Street extended and the distance between the city of Lviv to Vynnyky is 7 kms. In 1959, the town of Vynnyky was incorporated in greater Lviv. Along the road to Vynnyky from Lviv, on the left side of the road, there is a railroad track but the railroad was destroyed during WW II and has not been rebuilt. On this railroad, there were the following stations: Lviv-Lychakiv; Lysynychi; Mariivka; and Vynnyky. Between the stations Mariivka and Vynnyky to the left and near the village of Lysynychi is the military installation (see sketch).

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There are underground and everground constructions on the installation, and paved roads lead to Vynnyky and to the road connecting Vynnyky and Lviv. The military units stationed there belong to the Soviet Air Force, Communications, (Lotchiki, Radiaty Sviazisty). They all live within the installation, except the officers who live in the surrounding area in private homes, and mix with other inhabitants. The whole area is fenced (wired) and strictly guarded. There is very little possibility for civilians to come near the installation.

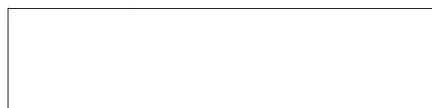
The railroad being inactive since World War II, the communication between Vynnyky and Lviv is only by bus. There is one bus line which carries the signs "Lviv-Vynnyky". The end of the line of this bus in Lviv is near Ploshcha Dalya Halytskoho (formerly Striletaka ploshcha). In addition to this bus line, there are other buses which go from Lviv to other points but pass through Vynnyky and can be used for travel to Vynnyky. They are: Lviv-Kurovychi

Lviv-Hlyniany

Lviv-Kolochiv

Lviv-Ternopil

The last station in Lviv for the above bus lines, is on a little square between the Horodetska Street and Ploshcha Bohdana Khmelnytskoho (formerly Ploshcha Yura.) This is the last station of most of the long distance buses in Lviv. There is a circus near this last station. The buses to Vynnyky run frequently (every 1/2 hour.)

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New settlements have been constructed along the road from Lviv to Vynnyky. On the left side of the road there is a Profesorska Kolonia (or horodok) and the Kryvchyt'ska Kolonia. Between the Avtoremontnyi Zavod and the Drizdnhovy Zavod on the right side of the Vynnyky-Lviv road is a big settlement which extends farther west to the extended Helena Street. People of all strata of the population are living in these settlements. Many of them have built their own houses. The majority of the population living in these settlements come from the local population.

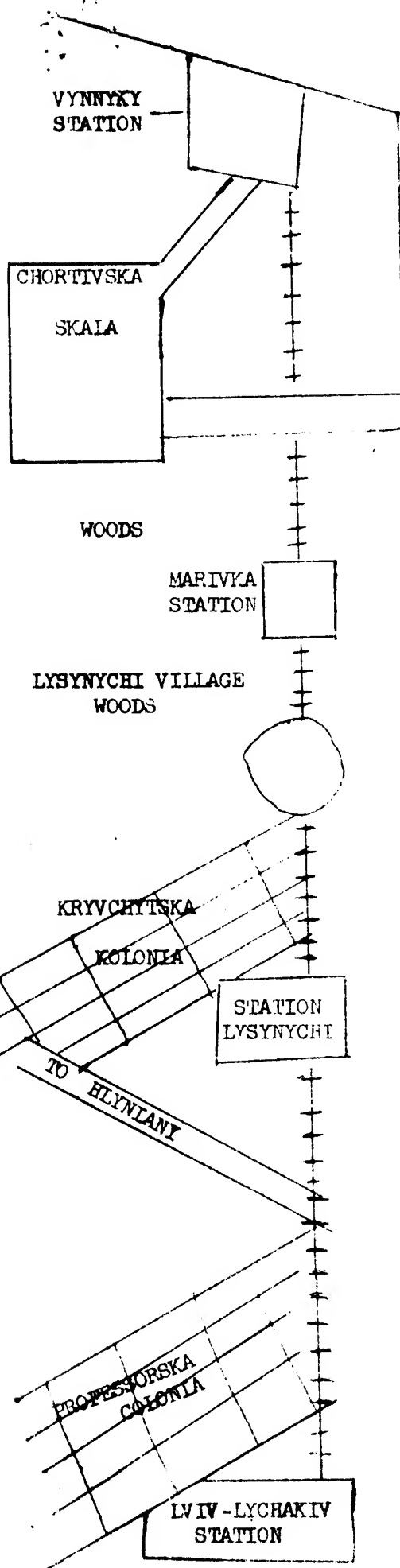
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VYNNYKY

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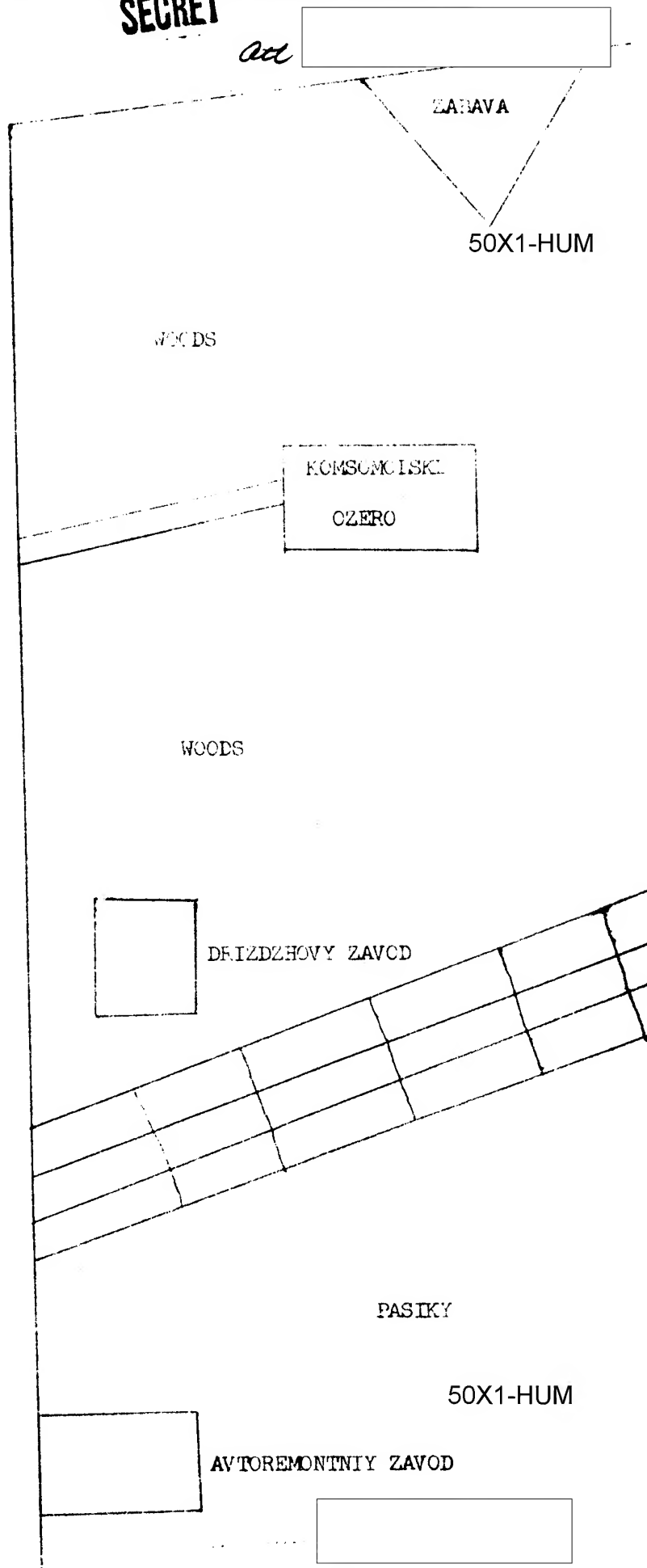


STREET

LENINA

7 Kms. FROM LV IV TO VYNNYKY

LV IV



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The New Lviv

[redacted] new settlements have been and are being constructed in that area to a great extent. Most of the houses there are being constructed by the local population and the people who are living in these settlements are from all strata of the population, intelligentsia, workers, also army officers, etc.

The new Lviv starts after you pass the Park Yordana. Streetcar No. 4 connects the city with the Park Yordana. On Stryiska Street there is a bicycle plant and many people who work there live in that area.

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House Numbering System in Lviv

The even numbers are on the right side of the street and the odd numbers on the left. The houses are numbered consecutively. Wherever there is a lot on which no house stands, the lot is given the next number, and the following house the next number. (Example: first house, No. 2, next house No. 4, empty lot No. 6, next house No. 8.) In this way, the numbers start where the street begins, and goes consecutively to the end of the street. New intersections do not start in a new hundred series, but continue in the consecutive way. The length of the various streets differ. Therefore, the numbers would not run parallel to other streets. For some unexplained reason, some houses may have a letter A or B following the number, and those houses might be next to each other, slightly behind or forward the other. The house numbers on all the houses in Lviv are well lighted all night long.

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*QZ***A List of Old and New Names of Streets in Lviv as of 1957**

<u>Former</u>	<u>Present</u>
Piskova	Piskova
Kadetska	Gvardeyska
Pelchynska	Dzerzhynskoho
Snopkivska	Snopkivska
Zelena	Zelena
Pekarska	Pekarska
Lychakivska	Lenina
Kokhanovskoho	Mayakovskoho
Kurkova	Lysenka
Antonia	Zankovetskoyi
Teatynska	Teatynska
Petra i Pavla	Mechnikova
Havsnera	Chekhova
Charnetskoho	Radianska
Pidvala	Pidvala
Blakharska	Blakharska
Trybunalska	Trybunalska
Virmenska	Virmenska
3 Maya	Gorkoho
Zamarstynivska	Kalinina
Na Baykach	Kyivska
Stryiska	Stryiska
Zyblikevycha	Ivana Franka
Slovatskoho	Slovatskoho

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Muchna

Svitez (lake)

Yezuitskyi Horod

Rynok

Ruska

Halytska

Krakovska

Sykstuska

Kopernyka

Legioniv

Rutovskoho

Korniaktiv

Skarbkivska

Striletska ploscha

Zhovkivska

Zamarstynivska

Yanivska

Horodetska

Sapihy

Aleya Focha

Ploscha Yura

Mitskevicha

Na Blonie

Lvivskych Ditey

Lystopada

Pototskoho

Muchna

Baseyn Medykiv

**Universytetskyi park kultury
i vidpochynku**

Rynok

Ruska

Halytska

Krakovska

Zhovtneva (Oktiabbrakaya)

Kopernyka

1 Travnia

Teatralna

Korniaktiv

Lesi Ukrainky

Ploscha Danyla Halytskoho

Bohdana Khmelnytskoho

Kalinina

Tarasa Shevchenka

Horodetska

Stalina

Vokzalna

Ploscha Bohdana Khmelnytskoho

Mitskevicha

Zaliznychna

Turgeneva

Engelsa

Pushkina

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Mariyska Ploshcha

Akademichna

Ossolinskych

Pavliniv

Krupiarska

Malchevskoho

Nickievicha

Ploshcha Mitskevicha

Prospekt Shevchenka

Stefanyka

Chernihivska (probably)

Krupiarska

Volkova

Yaroslava Halana

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Streetcars in Lviv

- No 2** End of Lenina-Cherniakhovskoho-Pushkina-Stalina-Kopernyka-Zhovtneva-Rynok-Lenina (to the end)
- No 4** End of Kalinina to the theater (Opera House) and back
- No 5** Main Station-Vokzalna-Horodetska-Bohdana Khmelnytskoho
- No 6** The same route as No 5, but goes farther out on Bohdana Khmelnytskoho
- No 9** Main Station-Vokzalna-Stalina-Kyivska-Pushkina-Dzerzhynskoho-Zimorovycha-Radianska-Ruska-Rynok
- No 10** Between Stryiska and Kalinina (Zamarstyniv)
- No 12** Remiza (Kopernyka & Dzerzhynskoho)-Zhovtneva-Rynok Lysenka (Kurkova)-Teatynska-Vysokyi Zamok

Trolleys

- No 1** From Ploshcha Mitskevicha-l Travnia-Gorkoho-Ploshcha Bohdana Khmelnytskoho-Stalina-Main Station
- No 2** Ploshcha Mitskevicha-l Travnia-Gorkoho-Ploshcha B.Khmelnytskoho-Horodetska-to the suburb Bohdaniivka
- No 3** Continues on Horodetska, through Bohdaniivka to the Lviv Airport Lvivskiy Aerodrom (Sknyliv)

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Anti-Soviet Jokes Circulating in the Ukraine.

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A collection of stamps with Khrushchev's photograph has been issued in the Soviet Union and Khrushchev himself was interested to find out if people buy them. He inquired personally at the post office. The post office employee replied that the stamps aren't selling because people complained that they don't stick. Khrushchev decided to investigate. He spat on the back of one of the stamps carrying his picture and it stuck well. Khrushchev said, "You see, they do stick." To this the post office employee said, "Oh, now I understand, the people don't spit on the right side of the stamp." (vony nena tu storonu pluyut")

Khrushchev came to Kalinovka and met his childhood friend. Khrushchev asked him, "Vanya, how are you?" "Not too bad," replied Vanya, "but look what worn trousers I have." To this Khrushchev replied, "Its not so bad, there are countries where people even go without trousers." Vanya: "Oh, the Soviet system must have been in effect for a hundred years in those areas."

The American astronauts landed on Mars. They were busy with measuring and planning constructions when a Martian approached and asked "What is going to happen here?" The Americans explained what they planned to build there, and the Martian said, "Wait a minute. There was a small, fat, bald fellow (Nikita Kukuruznik) here who said that there is going to be corn here everywhere."

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General Situation

the situation in the Ukraine and in the Soviet Union in general (as of September 1957). the entire population is working. Most of the physical workers have qualifications acquired in schools.

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In Lviv about 40% of the labor force is made up of the local Ukrainian population. The rest are Russians and other nationalities. In Eastern Ukraine about 70% of the working class (labor) are local Ukrainians.

Cultural life in the Ukraine is fairly well developed. There are about 125 professional theaters of which about 100 are Ukrainian. The attendance in theaters is very high.

The economic situation has improved in recent years, and it is much better in the city than in the country. The wages are low but everyone, particularly the workers, helps himself by stealing from their places of employment and later sell the stolen items. The privileged class are the workers of the party, KGB, Militia. The low ranking militia man receives 1200 rubles a month. The newspapermen are well paid (2 rubles per newspaper line). Writers get 7 rubles per line; radio people 110 rubles for half an hour of broadcasting. Next come university professors, artists, etc. There is a new village aristocracy in the villages (tractorists, brigadiers, etc.) and the class differences strikingly resemble the pre-revolutionary period.

The villagers also help themselves by stealing. The villagers around the city of Lviv live better than those in more distant areas. Most of the young people in these villages go to school. For example, the village of Pidberiztsi, in 1939 had only 105 students in high schools and colleges, but at the present time everyone attends high school or college. In 1958 the khalkozes in Pidberiztsi and other suburban villages had been liquidated and replaced by sovkhoses.

The population in the villages and in the cities is very much interested in politics. everyone is interested in politics. Before the war, the farmer was too much preoccupied with the land and could talk about politics only on Sundays. Now that he

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has lost ownership of the land, he has more time for discussions. He reads newspapers, magazines, listens to the radio, etc. His views have broadened.

The kholkoz peasants, particularly the younger generation are not against the collective system. They say that the collective farms can remain, but justice must be introduced. Amount of taxation for the state should be specifically defined and the income should be distributed among the kholkoz members. The population criticizes the Soviet system. If they know each other well they speak more freely. They criticize the Kremlin regime, high taxes, deliveries for the state, and also the small earnings, the suppression of religion, and the Russification system. However, they don't want the return of the pre-war political situation. If Lviv was to be returned to Poland, no one would accept it. The Poles and the Polish system are defied. The intelligentsia is working now and is not facing unemployment as it was during Polish domination.

The nationally minded Ukrainians dream of independence regardless of social economic order. Some of them say that the Ukraine should at least be like Yugoslavia.

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The Ukrainian communists and nationalists could quarrel among themselves without interference of the Russians who want to destroy the Ukrainians.

At the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party 1956, Khrushchev stated that 17 million Ukrainians had been destroyed. He was asked by someone in the audience "who will have to account for this?" He gave no reply.

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many good Ukrainians resented Russian interference in Ukrainian affairs. They said that there is little difference between the czarist system and the communist system.

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The population attends churches in the villages, as well as in the cities, but the young generation does not express a big desire to go to church.

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The Relationship Between Ukrainians and Russians.

The Ukrainians do not like the Russians very much. They call them "Katsapy," "Katsapendria" and "older brothers." This term "older brother" is generally used in a sarcastic form. Even the farmers, when they want to ridicule someone, say "hey you, older brother." The feeling among the Ukrainian population and particularly among the Ukrainian intelligentsia, is in support of Ukrainian independence. Even those who are not decisively supporting Ukrainian independence are in support of more rights for Ukrainians. There are some Russians who say that the Ukraine, the largest republic second to Russia proper, is gaining in importance and should have more attention. There also are other Russians, and they are in the majority, who say that there are no Ukrainians but all are Russians. There are no Russians supporting Ukrainian independence.

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The Youth.

The youth in general is healthy and well bred. It has a great deal of knowledge of Ukrainian history. Their main interest is sports and their own education. They must have good marks to receive admittance into higher educational institutions and to get scholarships. The youth is both idealistically and realistically disposed. They are not very enthusiastic about the komsomol. They join the komsomol because it is necessary. There is a very low percentage of enthusiastic komsomol members. The youth is fed up with the doctrines being taught in the komsomols. They accept it mechanically as a necessity of life, to achieve a professional purpose, and because it is impossible otherwise. Forty-four years after the revolution, Marxism and the Soviet system still have not won over the youth.

One fact should be mentioned as supporting evidence of the state of mind of the youth. One, The events which took place in Soviet universities in 1956 during the Hungarian revolution. At the University of Lviv leaflets were distributed in which was stated, "Comrade, we shall direct the October Revolution to the support of Poland and Hungary against the Soviet." At the same time, the KGB discovered caches of arms at the Yanivka cemetery, and the arms were removed in truckloads. There were arrests among the university students. Later, Khrushchev personally arrived in Lviv to settle the matter. These facts were common knowledge in Lviv in 1956.

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the workers. The least unsatisfied is the intelligentsia. The workers - communist and non-communist alike - say that the working class has been deceived. The general hope is not so much in internal upheaval but in an external war which might bring the change. The intelligentsia think that war will start in Germany, because the Germans must be united and no treaty has been signed after the war. The intelligentsia think that Khrushchev and the party is the cause of disagreements in the world. They say that much of the money of their taxes go for promoting the world revolution and that it wouldn't be fair to expect that the West would look at these developments quietly.

Ukrainian Emigration.

The Ukrainians in the Soviet Union are pretty well informed about the Ukrainian emigration. This information is received through the Soviet press and radio and from exchange of correspondence. The intelligentsia think that the Ukrainian emigration is very active in presenting the Ukrainian cause to the outside world. The problems of the Ukrainians abroad are frequently discussed. The reasoning is this: if the Soviets write about the Ukrainian government in exile, it must be so. The Ukrainians believe that the Ukrainian cause is promoted better now than at any time previously, and they hope that in event of war, Ukrainians will be safeguarded and represented before foreign governments by the emigration.

The "Thaw"

The people in the Ukraine did not believe in the so-called thaw after Stalin's death. They do not like Khrushchev and they don't trust him. When in 1953 the order was issued from the Kremlin (Beria) that all Russians in

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the Ukraine should learn and use the Ukrainian language exclusively, the Ukrainians suspected some trick behind the order. There was a move at that time to get Ukrainians into high positions. ~~One Ukrainian was proposed~~ by Maksymenko, the partorg in the Zankovetska theater to accept the position of director of the Zankovetska Theatre in Lviv. He declined. He also was proposed in 1953 for the position of the deputy director of the radio in Lviv. He declined that also. The third position he declined was that of the deputy supervisor of all educational institutions in Lviv. He declined these positions because he felt that this new "wind" was not to last long and that the party would change it when the proper time comes. The people do not believe in evolutionary changes either; they know that the system which calls itself socialism is but a state capitalism (this term - state capitalism - is much in use in the Soviet Union for describing the Soviet system). Therefore, once again, they hope for war. They think that the social, economic and political differences between the west and east are so great that they cannot be reconciled. 50X1-HUM
there is not much pressure from below and the changes which take place in the Soviet Union are merely changes in the party line because the party realizes its faults.

Russification.

The Russification in the Ukraine has made big strides, particularly in the school system. In 1957 there were 33% Ukrainian schools in Lviv, only four Ukrainian high schools in Odessa and only four in Kirovograd. Vynnyky, for example, had one Ukrainian high school, one junior high school and one Russian junior high school. Fifty percent of the population in Lviv consists of local Ukrainians, about 10% of Ukrainians from other parts of the Ukraine and the remainder are Russians and other nationalities. At the University of Lviv only Ukrainian philology and the classic languages (Latin and Greek) are taught in Ukrainian.

Underground.

The Ukrainian underground exists but in a much lesser degree. Members of the underground were still in hiding in 1956 at which time two of the underground members from the Lviv area came out of their hide-outs and reported to the authorities. They were assigned work, but during the Hungarian revolution they again disappeared. There were many rumors that they went abroad. Other facts of underground activities have been described above. (The general in Kiev; arms in the cemetery.)

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Western Radio Broadcasts.

The people of the Ukraine listen to western radio broadcasts, Voice of America, BBC and other Ukrainian, Polish and Russian broadcasts from the west. It has been noted that since 1953 the tone of the Western broadcasts has become milder. This fact has not been favorably received in the Ukraine because a stronger language and a fighting tone in the western broadcasts is accepted more favorably. A mild tone in radio broadcasts disappoints people and lowers their spirit. The opinion is that the broadcasts should promote encouragement in the struggle for the broadening of the rights of self government and independence for the Ukrainian SSR.

The komsomols and party members are not being considered as traiters. Everybody understands that being a member of the komsomol is a necessity for advancement for young people.

The Social life is pretty much developed. Usually people of the same mental disposition meet and discuss problems of life in an open fashion. However, when at social parties, there are present individuals who are not completely trusted, the discussions are more cautious.

Anti-Semitism

Anti-semitism exists in the Soviet Union. The tendency of introducing or spreading anti-semitism comes from above and is being spread mostly by the Russians. It was initiated during the war and spread during the Leningrad trials in the late years of the Stalin era. It is not unlawful now to use the expression "Zhid." The Russians often openly use the expression "Zhidovskaya morda," and the militia hearing these expressions don't react at all, and whenever there is a quarrel between the Jews and Slavs they usually take the side of the Slavs. In addition anti-semitism is expressed in the form of jokes. There are also some limitations for the Jews being admitted to higher government positions and to universities. The Jews are not liked because they are mostly engaged in commerce, because they live better and because they are not found among the laborers and on the kolkhozes.

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